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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.85

October 10, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 71 2 p.m. 81
Humidity 85 55

(ESTABLISHED 1861)
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October 10, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 85 55

8069 日六初月九

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1918.

四時 十月十

SHANGHAI POST 10 CENTS

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

Sixty-Five Thousand Bulgars Surrender.

MONTENEGRINS MAKE AUSTRIAN POSITION PRECARIOUS.

London, October 8.
A Salonica message states:—In addition to the prisoners already reported in the victorious Macedonian offensive, 65,000 Bulgars west of Uskub have now surrendered to the Allies, in accordance with the clause in the Military Convention providing for the capitulation of Bulgarian units westwards of Uskub when the Armistice was signed.

Montenegrins Rise Against Austrians.

London, October 8.
The *Evening News* states that the Montenegrins have risen against the Austrians. A large number of well-armed Montenegrins hold the mountains, making the position of the Austrians in Albania more precarious.

An Austrian Withdrawal.

London, October 9.
An Austrian official wireless says:—We have withdrawn our covering troops on the old Serbian frontier towards Liskovao.

Austrians Retreat in Disorder.

Lyons, October 8.
A French wireless message says:—The defeated Austrians have fallen back in disorder, leaving cannon and material in our hands.

German Bank Closed.

Lyons, October 8.
A French wireless message states:—The offices of the German Bank in Lyons have been closed.

THE SITUATION IN THE WEST.

Allied Progress Maintained.

Violent Enemy Counter-Attacks Fail.

London, October 8.
A French communique states:—The artillery duel north of St. Quentin continued during the night. On the Suippe front we reached the outskirts of Oude and penetrated into the Suippe. We captured Bazancourt, despite very violent enemy counter-attacks which were all in vain.

Aviation Report.

London, October 8.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—We dropped thirteen tons on different targets and attacked an aerodrome and the railway near Lille from a low altitude with bombs and machine-gun fire. Enemy aircraft was active in the northern sector, being otherwise inactive. We destroyed nine aeroplanes and drove down one uncontrolled. Four British are missing. Two British machines reported missing yesterday are now located. Night flying was impossible.

A German Communique.

London, October 9.
A German evening official wireless message says:—There is fresh and heavy fighting between Cambrai and St. Quentin, in Champagne and on Meuse. We repulsed the enemy south of Cambrai and north of St. Quentin.

The enemy gained ground in the centre of the battle-front. At this point we are fighting westward of Bohain along the roads from Bohain to Cambrai and St. Quentin.

Good Progress.

Lyons, October 8.
A French wireless message states:—The French made progress everywhere, in spite of the fiercest enemy resistance. French forces took St. Maumes and Hauvine.

The British forces took Oppy and Biache-St. Vast. On Sunday morning the British and American forces attacked between St. Quentin and Cambrai. The advance made was satisfactory.

SUCCESSES IN SYRIA.

The Capture of Beyrout.

London, October 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says Beyrout has been captured. It was a French Naval Division which entered the port of Beyrout.

London, October 8.
An official message from Syria says:—Our cavalry on the 6th inst. occupied Zibla and Rayak, respectively 33 and 30 miles north-west of Damascus. We captured considerable rolling stock, ammunition and engineer stores. The enemy evacuated Beyrout and returned northwards. We occupied Saïda unopposed. The inhabitants welcomed us.

Public Enthusiasm.

Lyons, October 8.
A French wireless message states:—The French Naval Division in Syria has entered Beyrout. The enthusiasm of the population is indescribable.

U. S. CONVOY STEAMER SUNK.

Over One Hundred Lives Lost.

Washington, October 8.
The United States steamer *Troop* was sunk off the English Coast on September 26 while on convoy duty. All aboard, ten officers and 107 men, were drowned.

GERMAN NAVAL CHANGES.

Two New Appointments.

Amsterdam, October 8.
A Berlin official message says Vice-Admiral von Mann Eiler von Trümbler has been appointed Secretary of the Navy in succession to Admiral von Capelle, while Captain Loebenstein succeeds Vice-Admiral von Trümbler as head of the U-Boat Department.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE OUTLOOK.

American's Reply Not Yet Despatched.

A NEW MOVE BY TURKEY.

London, October 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington, writing on Monday evening, says it is officially announced that no answer has yet been sent to Germany's peace proposal.

A Unanimous Negative.

London, October 8.
The newspapers revert to the German peace offer and state that the Allies' reply may be described as a unanimous negative. They anticipate that President Wilson will give the Note a reasoned reply, but state that the unanimity of the American Press in denouncing the proposal indicates the line President Wilson will take.

Descriptions by correspondents in France of the looting and burning of towns and villages and the destruction of churches by the retreating Germans are featured in the editorials as unlikely to make President Wilson modify the terms of surrender, and are made the text for demands for the fullest reparation and an indemnity for both Belgium and France.

The *Morning Post* suggests that the indemnity should include the handing over to the Allies of the merchant ships which Germany is building. The *Daily Express* counsels a stoppage of raw materials to Germany until all accounts are settled.

Reported Fall of Turkish Cabinet.

London, October 8.
The *Daily News* correspondent at Berne understands that the Turkish Cabinet has fallen.

A Turkish Move.

London, October 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says the Governor of Smyrna, whom the Germans recently denounced as a pro-Ententist, has sent delegates to Athens to enter into contact with the Allies.

Germans Recognise Allied Invincibility.

Lyons, October 8.
According to a French wireless message, a Munich newspaper says:—"In proposing peace to our enemies we recognise them as invincible."

THE SINKING OF THE LINER BURUTU.

A Heavy Death-Roll Feared.

London, October 7.
It is now feared that over 150 lives were lost owing to the sinking of the Eder Dempster liner *Burutu*, which on the 5th inst. The *Burutu* was inward bound from West Africa and sank in ten minutes. She carried many passengers.

A Collision at Midnight.

London, October 8.
It is now feared that there are from 170 to 200 fatalities owing to the sinking of the *Burutu*, which collided at midnight, when most aboard were asleep. Only one boat was successfully launched.

SWISS FRONTIER INCIDENT.

Germans Kill a Swiss Aerial Observer.

London, October 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Geneva says a German aeroplane attacked and set fire to a Swiss captive balloon on the frontier at midnight. The Swiss observer was burned to death.

German Minister Apologises.

Later.
A message from Berne says the German Minister has visited the President and apologised for the burning of the balloon and has promised an immediate enquiry.

SIR ERIC GEDDES IN AMERICA.

Accompanied by a Naval Mission.

London, October 8.
Sir Eric Geddes has arrived at Washington with a British Naval Mission.

Important Conferences Arranged.

Later.
President Wilson has received Sir Eric Geddes, who will participate in important conferences regarding the Allied naval programme.

FAMOUS FRENCH AIRMAN MISSING.

London, October 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the famous aviator, Garros, is missing.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN SYRIA.

Paris, Oct. 8.
The French division in Syria entered Beyrout at six on the morning of the 7th inst. amid indescribable enthusiasm among the population. All the newspapers regard the occupation as most important and point out that it deprives the Turks of a base in Syria of their principal point d'appui. It will produce a great impression in Constantinople. The newspapers incidentally emphasise that it is also the beginning of the realisation of the Entente agreement whereby the districts which Franco-British troops are now occupying were ceded to France.

FIGHTING IN RUSSIA.

Vladivostok, Oct. 8.
It is confirmed that heavy skirmishing has taken place on the Volga and Ural fronts. Large forces of Bolsheviks are concentrating at Simbirsk. Seven vessels south thereof a thousand Red Guards attacked the Orsk-Slovskaya and after an all day fight the enemy fled. Two hundred were prisoners.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN FRANCE.

A Brave American Soldier.

London, Oct. 7.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports on Monday: Sergeant Waaler, during the recent fighting around Le Cateau, was four times wounded and his leg was swept open. Accompanied by two wounded comrades, he kept them in also a tank officer whose tank had been set afire by a shell. Sergeant Waaler learnt that there might be others in the burning tank so he returned alone, entered the blazing tank with a handkerchief to his nostrils and found two alive, but incapable, whom he carried where stretcher bearers could reach them. Sergeant Waaler has been recommended for a commission in the American Army.

A New Anglo-American Attack.

London, Oct. 8.
A wireless German official message says: The British northward of the Scarpe got a footing in Neuville. The Americans renewed their attempt to break through on both sides of the Aire, but were frustrated. They temporarily got a footing on the height northward of Chatel, but were ejected.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports: Our Third and Fourth Armies delivered a heavy attack in which the Americans took part. Twenty miles of guns and tanks took part. Comparatively few tanks were employed. A good deal of machine-gun resistance has been experienced. It is too early to estimate, but the results look like developing into a good day. Our aeroplanes are stirring up like wasps in a stirred up nest.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Anglo-Americans prisoners 230 in successful local operations on Monday in the neighbourhoods of Mont Brechain and Bearevoir. The Anglo-Americans attacked between Saint Quentin and Cambrai this morning, progressing satisfactorily despite heavy rain since last night.

The Belgian Front.

London, Oct. 8.
A Belgian communique reports artillery actions on the whole front.

Americans Encounter Organized Resistance.

London, Oct. 8.
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters reports on Monday, at noon: There has been little movement on our front during the past twenty-four hours. Our right advanced slightly. Our centre is unchanged. Here we are up against the Kriemhilde defences. It is the Americans' first experience of a really organized resistance. There are circumstantial reports that the enemy is moving troops and weapons northward, but they are too far away to be seen from our front. His prepared positions. His machine guns are said to be only fifteen feet apart, while he seems to have considerable artillery in reserve whose position is not yet disclosed. On the other hand the burning villages contradict the evidence of permanent occupation. It seems likely that we are being held up long enough for the enemy to retire from the big Rheims pocket.

An American official message states: We drove the enemy out of Chateaufort and overcame his desperate resistance seized commanding heights westward of the Aire.

Desperate German Efforts.

London, Oct. 8.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters reports on Monday evening: The Germans have turned at bay north of the Suippe, desperately counter-attacking all day to prevent the French crossing the river. Their attack on the Aisne between Pontavert and Berry-au-Bac was conducted by big units in a front of two miles. If the French establish themselves north of the Aisne in this region they will immediately turn not merely the German line on the Suippe, but the next line of resistance on the Retoune; hence the German desperation. Nevertheless the French crossed the Aisne at Berry-au-Bac and advanced northwards. The sudden stiffening of the German resistance may have been timed to coincide with the peace offer, or is simply intended to prepare for the next stage of the retreat. In any case our progress during the next few days will probably be slower.

A French communique states: North-east of St. Quentin various local operations in the afternoon for the purpose of improving our front had fine results. Over seven hundred prisoners were taken in the past twenty-four hours. The enemy's resistance has not slackened on the Suippe-Arnes front. A violent counter-attack on the Arnes River temporarily recaptured the village of St. Etienne, which we brilliantly recovered shortly afterwards, taking a hundred prisoners. Farther west we captured, after a desperate fight, the fortified system defending the southern approaches of Isle-sur-Suippe and reached the outskirts of St. Etienne-sur-Suippe. We reached St. Etienne-sur-Suippe and forced a passage of the river at two places, in the region of Aubenac-cour-le-Petit and Finalyon. On the left we captured Berry-au-Bac. Bad weather on 6th inst. stopped air bombing. Nevertheless nine enemy aeroplanes were felled in air fighting.

GERMAN VANDALISM.

Allies Considering Action.

London, Oct. 8.
Reuter learns that the Belgian Government is considering with the Allies what measures should be taken as regards the enemy's systematic pillage and destruction. At the very moment that Prince Max was proclaiming his determination to work for the deliverance of humanity the Belgian Government learned that all male civilians between 15 and 45 from the coast to Bruges were dragged from their homes and forced to do military work.

Punishment a Necessity.

London, Oct. 8.
Mr. Addison, Minister for Reconstruction, speaking at Merthyr said that while the German peace note was being penned houses at Douai were being set afire. He did not believe a secure peace could be obtained unless we adhered to the determination that the man who committed these crimes should be punished as a criminal.

DEATH OF SIR HUBERT PARRY.

London, Oct. 7.
The death is announced of Sir Hubert Hastings Parry, the famous musician.

THE FORGERY CASE.

Another Remand Granted.

Mr. Ward's Oath was crowded this afternoon when four Chinese again appeared on a charge of having forged a check on the Commercial Union Bank. Mr. J. W. G. (Gordon) was also present, and Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defence.

Mr. Wakeman said he would have to ask for a further adjournment, say for a week. He was quite agreeable to next Wednesday and the thought Mr. Lo would agree to an adjournment under the circumstances.

Mr. Lo said that he thought the hearing would be on to day, but under the circumstances he had to agree to Mr. Wakeman's request. Furthermore, he thought Thursday would be suitable as he had already instructed Mr. Edon Potter who could appear on that day.

Mr. Wakeman said that he did not intend to ask for any further remand and he thought at the next day the hearing would be carried on.

His Worship, in adjourning the case till next Thursday at 2.15 p.m., said that the Criminal Sessions would take place on the 18th. Bail was allowed as before.

NEW TINS FOR OLD.

"Rubbish" that is Worth £40 a Ton.

Old tins, that were once an incubus to the holder, are now worth anything from £15 to £40 a ton. The solution of the problem of the old tin under the auspices of the National Salvage is described in the current issue of *So'rage*.

The circular bottom of the tin is usually cut away, and the bottomless cylinder is then easily flattened into the form of a tin plate folded upon itself, with the soldered seam forming one edge. The strip of solder is cut away and the remainder unfolded into a flat rectangle of tin plate. This can then be stamped into a new tin of a smaller size. The cutting machine can be fitted to any carpenter's bench, and is worked merely by turning a crank. "It is as easy," observes the writer, "to cut up old tins as to make mince-meat."

Hitherto enormous quantities of old tins have been dumped or buried owing to the space which they occupied in transport and the consequent difficulty of finding a market for them. Now they will help to relieve the shortage of tin plate, of which immense quantities are needed for packing goods for the armies.

PORTUGUESE RED CROSS.

Over Four Thousand Dollars Secured.

The Hon. Secretary, Club de Boreia, Kowloon, begs to acknowledge with thanks the following further donations to the Portuguese Red Cross Fund. The list is now closed:—
Already acknowledged:—
ed ... \$4,519.00
M. J. Patell ... 25.00
E. Howard ... 20.00
Total ... \$4,564.00

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

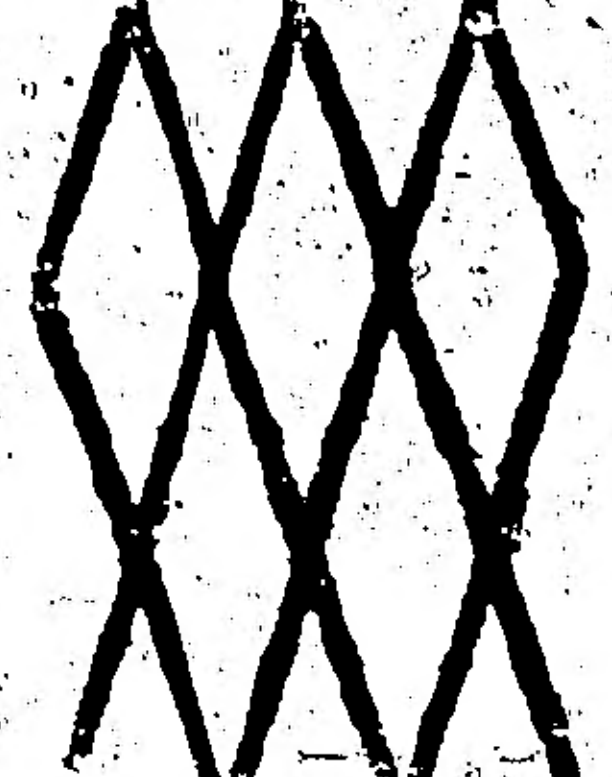
The Seventh Subscription List Already acknowledged:—
ed ... \$1,775.50
Mr. Eric Moller ... 100.00
Mr. A. F. Arculi ... 45.00
Mr. F. B. L. Boyley ... 50.00
Societe des Mimosas ... 50.00
Erasmus (P. & S.) ... 50.00
E. v. Father Robert ... 50.00
Total ... \$2,065.50

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soothing, superfatting
qualities.

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out to Adulthood.

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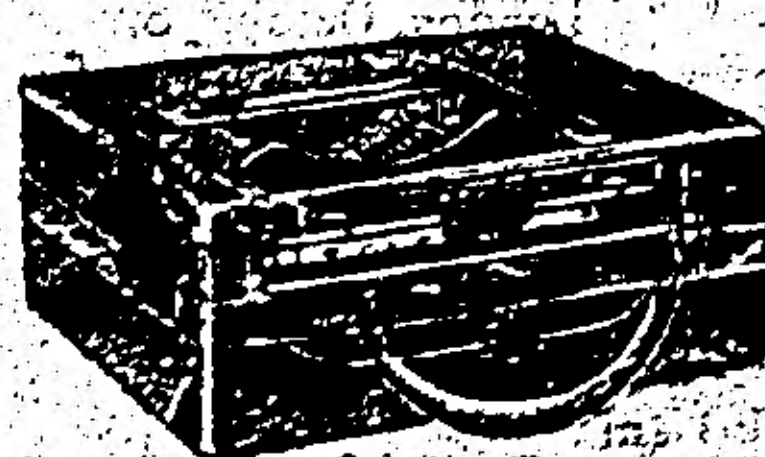
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GENERAL NEWS.

Japanese Bonds Purchased.
The Yokohama Specie Bank
London, announces that \$271,400
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Star-
ling bonds of the First Series and
\$287,160 Four-and-a-Half per
Cent. Starling bonds of the Second
Series of the Selling Loans of
1905 have been purchased on
behalf of the Imperial Japanese
Government for the purpose of
cancellation.

N.Z. Army Administration.
The N.Z. Defence Expenditure
Commission in an exhaustive
report declares that the adminis-
tration has succeeded in all
essentials. "Forty million pounds
has been spent, and there have
been no frauds, and an Army of
100,000 men, excellently and
fully equipped, has been carried
to the other end of the world,"
says the report. The hospital
services are specially praised.
The recommendations of the Com-
mission include decentralisation,
co-ordination, and many detailed
economies.

Mr. Hoover's Forecast.
Mr. Hoover, the American Food
Controller, was received at the
Hotel de Ville Paris, recently, by
the Municipal Council, and he
lunched with the workers in a
big model workshop. Address-
ing the workers, Mr. Hoover
held out hopeful prospects for
next year. The American crop
had beaten all records this year,
and next year there would be
more and better bread, more
soldiers, and more munitions.
President Wilson's idea was
summed up in the words, "Allied
common cause and common
table." It is understood that no
further statements on Allied food
prospects will be issued by Mr.
Hoover.

Woman in Officer's Uniform.
At Westminster Police Court
recently, before Mr. Mead, Emily
Wilkinson, 29, who was wearing
the full uniform of a captain of
the A. S. C., was charged with
insulting behaviour at Victoria
street, S. W. The prisoner, who
was seen scolding soldiers, told
a constable that the uniform
enabled her "to get it better
with the boys." She also said
"I am Captain Wilkinson, and
you can't touch me." It was
stated that she had been going
about dressed in the uniform for
about two months. Mr. Mead
expressed his astonishment that
the prisoner had not been stopped
before, and ordered a remand.

Oil For Chile.
The Press announces that the
petroleum question has now been
arranged. The United States
Government has consented to
grant license for the export of
petroleum to Chile, after receiving
a guarantee from the Chilean
Government that in future there
will be no embargo on petroleum.
Owing to the temporary stoppage
of the shipments of petroleum
various nitrate works are closed,
and others are expected to
be obliged to close until the
arrival of the new supplies. Ger-
man nitrate firms, after litigation
with the International Petroleum
Company, placed an embargo on
petroleum stocks at Iquique and
Tocopilla, whereupon the United
States Government stopped the
sailings of oil ships. The nitrate
industry being threatened, the
Chilean Government induced the
German firms to raise the
embargo.

Opening Up Canadian West.
Mr. Howard Kiley, President
of the Grand Trunk Railway,
has just returned from an in-
spection of the lines of the
Western system, and reports that
new land is being broken in the
prairie sections particularly in
the Toughwood Hills District of
Saskatchewan, and many settlers
are going into the valleys served
by the Grand Trunk Pacific and
British Columbia. The develop-
ment of the lumber industry
in the mountain division west of
Edmonton is particularly notice-
able. It is necessary to this
special fast train almost every day
from Prince Rupert to carry
areoplane timber from Queen
Charlotte Islands and other points
on the coast. He also reports
that the fur trade is thriving,
the pelting of beaver on the Pacific
Coast is exceedingly heavy, and
few weeks shipbuilding work
will be ready for opening
Prince Rupert and other
commonly there is difficulty
of getting the goods out.

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GENERAL NEWS.

S. Africa and Immigration.
Mr. Malan, Minister of Mines and Education, speaking at Vryheid, Natal, made an interesting reference to immigration after the war. "South Africa," he said, "had been better advertised than any other part of the world. Through the Boer War, through the noble part that the young men were taking in the present war, it had received a great advertisement, and when the war was over a great stream of immigration would come into the country. Where was the man, where was the politician or statesman, who was going to stand and try to sweep away a stream of that kind? It could not be done. He was not afraid that the South African people would be swamped by the stream. This seems to indicate a change of view on the part of the Boer Government, who have been opposed to immigration in the past."

Denmark and U. Boats.
Politiken publishes an article commenting upon the results of one and half years of ruthless U boat warfare. The journal asks whether Germany has succeeded in throwing such obstacles in the way of the Allies that these were brought nearer to peace, and it answers its own question in the negative. No weakening in the military power of the Allies has, it says, hitherto been felt in consequence of the loss of tonnage. Certainly the losses are great, even greater than one might have before-hand thought that the Allies would be able to endure, but they have been endured. Moreover, there is an obvious falling off in the results achieved by the U-boats. In April and June last year the Germans, according to their own statements, sank more than a million tons per month, but during the first five months of 1918, the figure, also according to German accounts, is little more than 600,000 per month.

Britain's Aid to Italy.
General satisfaction is expressed in Rome at Mr. Bonar Law's tribute to the part Italy has played in the war and her sacrifices for the common cause. All the newspapers report the speech, and the Tribuna devotes its leading article to it, drawing special attention to the determined efforts of enemy propaganda here to sow dissension among the Allies. Such efforts the Tribuna says, have utterly failed before the complete loyalty of all the Allies, and, indeed, by giving Mr. Bonar Law an opportunity for paying a generous tribute to Italy they have even defeated their own object. It is certainly to the good that the report of the speech in the newspapers should bring to the general knowledge of the Italians an idea of the extent of the support which Great Britain has been giving Italy throughout—a support now systematised by the Anglo-French-American arrangement to keep the supplies going and stabilise the exchange at the same time.

Ireland's Resources.
Speaking in Belfast recently Lord French said the Imperial Government had done everything possible to enhance the well-being of the Irish farmer. While the war has devastated great areas of Europe, the Irish farmer was able greatly to increase his cultivation and profits and to gather his crops in peace, thanks to the protection of the Navy and Army. The question now was whether they were going to wear out their energy in useless domestic strife, or to develop resources and employ priceless opportunities. The Government was anxious to do what it could to stimulate agriculture. On the west coast of Ireland there were great natural facilities for harbours, docks, and ship-building. The Chief Secretary had great ideas as to the possibility of developing the mineral wealth of Ireland, and had personally visited many places and intended to devote much of the autumn to the subject. There was vast prosperity for all easily within their grasp in Ireland if only people would cease to follow will-of-the-wisp and settle down to hard and earnest practical endeavour.

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Hongkong, 4th October, 1918.

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CHINESE UNREST.

Tang Chi-yao's Peace Terms.

According to a local press report General Tang Chi-yao, Tachan of Yunnan, has suggested the following peace terms to the Central Government:—

- (1) Parliament shall be reconvened in accordance with the old Parliamentary law.
- (2) Punishment of Liu Tsien-hou and appointment of Hsing Ke-wa to the Tachaniship of Szechuan.
- (3) Appropriation of a sum of \$7,100,000 by the Central Government as compensation for funds spent by Yunnan in connection with its campaign against Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical scheme.
- (4) All the military funds spent by the South-west shall be refunded by the Central Government.
- (5) Two divisions of Yunnan troops and one division of Kwai-

chow troops shall be permanently stationed in the central part of Szechuan and the funds for these troops shall be appropriated by the Government treasury. General Tang does not mention who shall be elected to the Presidency and who to the Vice-Presidency; but he seems to have raised no objections to the present President Elect.

"Quits."

"Travelling up from Portsmouth the other day," said the Rev. F. W. Norwood, South Australia, at the London Opera House recently, "I sat opposite a seaman who mentioned quite casually that he had been torpedoed five times in four months. Then he remarked, as though it had no connection with his previous statement, that his little drifter had sunk four submarines during the same period. Finally, he added, 'One more will make me quit.' (Laughter.)"

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31st December, 1918.

Tickets on Sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs & Stores.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 15th day of Oct., 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Yau-mat, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

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No. of the Lot	Regulatory No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTHS.

PIERCY.—On October 5th, at No. 691 Rue Ratard, Shanghai, to Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Piercy, a daughter.

DYER BALL.—At the Peak Hospital, on the 10th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Dyer Ball, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1918.

THE REAL MOTIVE.

In the face of things, the attitude of the Allies towards the German peace proposals was only to be expected. The Germans, too, must have known what would happen, but long experience has taught us that their acts are never without a motive. Let us try and get at the real purpose. In this connection it is interesting to note that both Germany and Austria have approached President Wilson. None of the other belligerents is mentioned; there is no word about Britain or France. Surely the Boches has not forgotten that they exist. Why this ignoring of his two strongest enemies? Why approach President Wilson first of all, and why the request for an armistice on the fourteen points stated by him? It is indeed a strange and arresting fact that the basis of the armistice agreed upon should be that laid down by the American President, which, we consider, is the most emphatic and concrete statement of the Allies' intentions that has even been drawn up. It seems inconceivable that Germany would think for a moment of discussing even one of the American demands, far less lay the basis of the armistice on the whole fourteen, for they mean, in a word, the end of all her hopes, her greatness and her prestige. There must be a deeper motive in this peace effort. It is a subtle plan to divide the Allies from America; that, we think, is the real purpose.

Looking at it from this point of view, the recent political crisis in Germany can be more fully understood, and the new Government more fully appreciated. Germany knows that America is the Apostle-in-Chief of Democracy, and by a certain amount of juggling and quick change, she has, in a week's time, given to her Government an atmosphere of democracy, which is more apparent than real. It is a great game of make-believe, by which no one is deceived, except, perhaps, her own people. The new Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, is a good player of this game. He now poses as the head of a democratised Germany, but only ten months ago he said, in a letter to Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe:—"I have condemned plainly enough the Democratic watchword and all theoretical and political formulae comprised in the work of Parliamentarism," and again in the same letter:—"Naturally I desire a more comprehensive political exploitation of our military successes. I also am an opponent of the abominable peace resolution, which is the fruit of fear. I am anxious that we should obtain the most ample reparations possible, whatever form they take, in order to save us from impoverishment after the war."

So much for sincerity of this democracy enthusiast! The Kaiser himself furnishes another example when he says, in breaking the news of the peace project to the Army, "I have resolved to send to President Wilson etc." The new German Government is only camouflage, and poor at that. Britain and France have not been deceived, and have nothing but ridicule for the new peace effort. It is time that the Germans appreciated the absolute and unalterable determination of the Allies to end the menace to civilisation, and the facility of trying to undermine their unity of purpose and ideals. Her desire to separate America and the rest of the Allies is doomed to failure, for experience has taught America the utter untrustworthiness of German statesmanship. The desire for peace is sincere, but the methods to bring it to pass are typically German, and will be treated as they deserve. Victories on every front, the Allies have never been more firmly united in sentiment and comradeship, and it will require more than Prussian intrigue to break these bonds of friendship. America, like the other Allies, will in all probability repudiate this latest example of German underhandedness, and continue the fight till Germany is decisively in that position when she can only accept all the Allies' demands.

A Great Musician.

Music lovers in all parts of the Empire will read with regret of the death of Sir Hubert Parry, who was without doubt one of the most learned English composers of his day. The veteran Director of the Royal College of Music, after leaving Oxford, first studied music under Sir Charles Villiers Stanford and later with Pieroni at Stuttgart and Dannreuther. It was in 1883 that he was appointed Professor of Composition and Musical History at the Royal College of Music, of which he became the Director on the death of Sir George Grove in 1894. He was in very truth a born musician and the many beautiful works which he has left will assure for him a prominent position in the history of British music. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that he wrote the Processional Anthem for the Coronation of King Edward and a Te Deum for the Coronation of our present King. He was a most prolific composer, all his writings possessing the hall mark of genius, while he was also the author of many treatises on the history of music and on style and art in its expression. He passed away at the age of three score years and ten, leaving behind him a wealth of works by which he has greatly enriched the world of music.

The Cricket League.

We imagine that the great majority of sportsmen in the Colony will endorse the decision arrived at by the Hongkong Cricket League meeting to continue holding the competition during the season just opening. Although it is true that the war has deprived the Colony of many of its best players, the same may be said of football and tennis, yet in both these spheres of sport the League competitions are not being abandoned. It has been long since established that League matches, in no matter what branch of sport, raise the standard of play much more than friendly games ever can; we have seen that point especially emphasised by the creation and continuance of the Tennis League, which has wonderfully brought on many of the Colony's younger players. That will be the justification for the continuation of the Cricket League. The general standard of League play may not be so high as in pre-war days, but the smaller Clubs especially will appreciate the League as a means of encouraging them and fitting them to take their place amongst others when the war ends and a full entry is again possible.

Scarcely Dignified.

We have had many pretty pictures painted of the sweet harmony which prevails among the politicians of South China, who have been represented as a body of democratic enthusiasts inspired with the one idea of presenting a united front to the so-called illegal Peking Parliament and Government. From a report which we printed yesterday, however, it would appear that these malcontents are not quite the happy family which they pose as being. During a discussion by the two Houses of the draft of the declaration in regard to the Presidency, there was a regular battle of words, which in turn led to actual fighting and the throwing about of such articles as ink-pots and chairs, with the result that one member was seriously hurt that he had to be conveyed to hospital. That is scarcely a dignified manner of conducting a Parliamentary meeting, and the fact that the resolution eventually agreed to was decided by a mere handful of members is not without its amusing side after the heated protests which have been made by the Southerners against the right of a few in Peking to decide important issues. It will be extremely interesting to watch the trend of events in political circles in Canton during the next few weeks.

Bolshevist Gang.

The headquarters of the Russian Socialists at Brentford, Oxford, have been raided and six men out of a membership of 45 were arrested and literature seized. The police believe that they have the "ring-leaders" of a gang which is spreading Bolshevist literature throughout the country.

DAY BY DAY.

A GOOD CONSCIENCE AND A VIRTUOUS LIFE ARE ALWAYS TO BE PREFERRED BEFORE LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the commencement of the South African War (1899).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4. 11/16d.

Dr. G. E. Morrison.

Dr. G. E. Morrison, Political Adviser to the President of China, arrived in Shanghai on the 5th inst. on his way to Hongkong.

Donation Acknowledged.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul desires to thankfully acknowledge the receipt of a donation of \$25 towards the funds of the Society, from Mr. F. A. Gomes.

The Colony's Health.

During yesterday there were notified two cases of enteric (one fatal) and one fatal occurrence each of diphtheria and spotted fever. One of the sufferers from enteric was an Indian; the rest Chinese.

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10.15 a.m. to-day:—"Cyclone or typhoon E of the southern Ladrones or Mariana Islands, direction unknown."

A Coolie Drowned.

The body of a Chinese male, aged 45, has been sent to the Kowloon Mortuary. The deceased was employed as a coal-coolie and accidentally fell into the harbour from the M.B.K.'s lighter No. 10, at the M.B.K.'s coal-yard in Yau-mat.

Committed for Trial.

After further evidence had been taken, the four men who were charged with being concerned in an armed robbery at 157, Wai Euh Street, were formally committed for trial at the forthcoming Criminal Sessions by Mr. J. R. Wood, yesterday afternoon.

More Snatching.

A Chinese youth was charged at the Police Court this morning, with snatching a rattan bag from a child at Hung Hom. Sergeant Cooper prosecuted and said that the complainant was walking with the child in her arms when the defendant came and snatched the bag. After snatching it, he thought nobody saw him, so he walked quickly away, but the mother of the child, who was walking behind, saw him, gave chase and arrested him. When searched the bag was found in his pocket. The mother of the child gave evidence. The defendant pleaded guilty and said that he had nothing to say at all. Sergeant Cooper then informed his Worship that on searching defendant's pockets the Police found a knife which was used for pick-pocketing. His Worship sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour and twelve strokes of the birch.

A Youthful Snatcher.

A small Chinese boy, aged ten years, was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with snatching a pair of bangles from a child a year old. Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted and said that yesterday the complainant was walking along Hollywood Road with the child in her arms, and her son aged fourteen walking behind her, when the defendant came from behind, snatched the bangles from the child and ran away. The son gave chase and caught defendant in Eglar Street. When arrested, neither of the bangles were found on him, but defendant confessed that he threw them at the door of the Man Mo Temple. When the complainant and defendant reached the Temple they found only one bangle. The small boy who arrested defendant corroborated Inspector O'Sullivan's statement. The defendant pleaded not guilty and said that another boy snatched the bangles and gave them to him. His Worship sentenced defendant to 1000, making the total for receive six strokes of the birch.

OPIUM EXPORT.

A Question of who is Guilty.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning with attempting to export 1,000 taels of opium to Manila without a permit. Sergeant Blackman prosecuted and Mr. A. E. Hall, of Messrs. Lo and Lo, appeared for the defence.

A Chinese in giving evidence said that he was present at the Central Police Station when Sergeant Blackman opened the cases to examine them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hall, witness said that he saw the cases being opened on board the ship. The defendant had told him that he wished for his master to be present and asked to be allowed to go and fetch his master. The defendant told the sampan people to go and inform his master what had happened.

Mr. Hall submitted that his client was innocent and said that the master was really responsible. The prosecution did not prove their case. He was only engaged to put the cargo on board the ship. He did not know that it contained opium. The firm had received a letter from the master who had since absconded, saying that he had read in the papers that the defendant was charged but he was innocent. He was responsible for it.

His Worship reserved his decision till to-morrow at 12.30 p.m.

A TROUBLESOME THIEF.

Took Five Men to Arrest Him.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with stealing a basket containing \$50 and 19 pieces of clothing, valued at \$20. Sergeant Pitt prosecuted and said that the defendant was seen coming off the s.s. Sunning, which was lying alongside the Lee Kee Wharf, carrying the basket. A Lukong stopped him and questioned him as to the origin of the basket and not receiving a satisfactory reply he arrested the defendant. When arrested, the defendant did all sorts of tricks, measuring his height and so on. The Police had to tie him up before they could bring him to the station in a ricksha. It took five men to arrest him. He was then sent to the Government Civil Hospital and Dr. McKenny said he was all right.

A Lukong gave evidence and corroborated Sergeant Pitt's statements. The complainant, giving evidence, identified the basket as his property.

Defendant pleaded not guilty and said that when arrested he was beaten by a constable, so he got insane and did not know of anything till he reached the Hospital. He knew he would come before His Worship for trial on Monday, but he was very sick and could not attend. He also said that if His Worship found him guilty he would accept any sentence that His Worship would impose.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour.

WAR SAVINGS.

The Latest Subscription List.

We have received the twenty-second list issued by the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association, which shows that during last month War Loan stock was purchased for its members amounting to \$141,947.42 (Straits currency), this sum being invested in Straits Settlements War Loan at 6 1/2 per cent. The membership of the Association is now 1,140.

In Hongkong currency, subscriptions varying from \$5,000 to \$5 were received during the month, the total under this heading coming to \$91,535 which, added to amounts received in previous lists, makes a grand total of \$1,948,660.

The other amounts received were:—Straits currency, \$3,336.01, making the total \$237,039.19; sterling, £225 2s. 9d., making the total \$11,805.5s. 2d.; gold dollars, \$4,810, making the total \$6,688.14; Japanese currency, Yen 100, making the total Yen 565; French currency, Fr. 1,000, making the total Fr. 6,340.

HONGKONG CRICKET.

League Competition Dwindles On.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson presided at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Cricket League, held in the H.K.C.C. pavilion last evening. There was a good attendance of representatives from the various Clubs.

The Chairman said that the report had already been before the Clubs and according to the statement of accounts there remained a credit balance of \$83.51. This balance was larger than that of previous years. The expenses of the League were very small and the Chairman suggested that the money be given to War Charities.

A member suggested that this money be given over to the Red Cross and the Tobacco Fund instead of buying gold medals. This was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then proposed the adoption of the accounts, and this was agreed to. The next business was the election of officers of the League. H. E. Hon. Mr. Oland Severn, C.M.G., Officer Administering the Government, was elected President. Mr. T. Pearce was elected Vice-President and Mr. H. H. Taylor re-elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. The committee will be composed of one representative from each League Club.

In extending a vote of thanks to Mr. R. H. B. Hancock (his ex-President) the Chairman observed that Mr. Hancock was an example of sportsmanship to the community.

The question of having a League this year was then discussed. It was decided unanimously that there should be a League and that the money from the entrance fees be given over to War Charities.

Subsequent to the decision to continue League Cricket, a discussion followed on the question of divisions and points and it was resolved to have one division and the score was fixed at 3 points for a win and one for a draw.

LOCAL SPORT.

A Busy Afternoon at the Valley.

The Happy Valley presented quite a lively appearance yesterday, golf, football, cricket and lawn bowls being indulged in.

On the Civil Service Ground several members were playing bowls, while on the Services Cricket Ground a game of cricket was witnessed between two military teams.

The three football grounds were fully occupied, training for the coming season being carried on in great earnest. On the Navy Ground the Navy were playing the Staffs and Departments, and there was not much to choose between the two teams. Both sides were playing strongly, but the heat and the somewhat slippery nature of the ground did not conduce to such strenuous work as is expected in League matches. Nevertheless, the spectacle of a good match. Both sides had a strong defence, but the forward line left much to be desired. In the first half there was no scoring. In the second half, the Navy put up a determined fight, but many beautiful chances were missed. Towards the end, the back of the Staffs handled the ball and a penalty was awarded. The centre forward of the Navy made no mistake and scored with a stinging shot that gave the goalie no chance. The Staffs tried to equalise but to no purpose.

NO. 1 HONGKONG V.A.D.

Orders issued by Mrs. Ralph state:—Mrs. Bollock will lecture at the Government Civil Hospital on Wednesday, the 16th inst. The Monthly Competitions are suspended until further notice.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. Bonar Law's recent announcement that 288 members elected to the present Parliament have received titles, orders, offices of profit, or legal preferment suggests some interesting little sums. Exclude the Nationalist members, who never get anything but "disappointment", and you will find that some 40 per cent of the present House have been honoured in some way or another. Over 10 per cent—again excluding the Nationalists—are Ministers.

A new story of the late Viscount Rhonda: He was being photographed by one of London's cleverest operators. In vain the photographer sought to charm away the severity of his expression. At last he said: "Lord Rhonda, do you know you are very much like another famous man?" "Am I? Who is he?" said Lord Rhonda. "Mr. Birrell," was the reply, and immediately Lord Rhonda's face was wreathed with a gratified smile, which made the portrait a success.

Mr. J. Allen Baker, M.P., whose sudden death has occasioned deep regret, was one of "a band of brothers" who made a successful firm. He and his brothers reminded one of the Tangye brothers, who likewise dwelt together in unity with mutual benefit. But there were more of the Tangyes. Mr. Allen Baker had great joy in the brilliant academic and athletic successes of his son, P. J. Baker. The war was a great blow to Mr. Allen Baker, who had done his utmost to further friendship between us and Germany.

Australian Jews must surely hold the record for voluntary enlistments. A total Jewish population of little over 17,000 has produced 4,000 Commonwealth soldiers. Enlistments for all Australia number 400,000, which means that one in very hundred is a Jew, or three times as many as the proportion to the total population would warrant. But then in all branches of public life in Australia Jews play a big part. At times their numbers in the Federal and State Parliaments have been as high as 12 per cent.

London Free Churches have many strong links with the United States to-day. Americans occupy two of the principal pastorates—Dr. Fort Newton at the City Temple and Dr. Dixon at the Metropolitan Tabernacle—while Dr. Jowett at Westminster Chapel is a bond of union in himself. Christ Church, Westminster-bridge road, where special services are being held, boasts a handsome Lincoln tower, subscribed for by Americans and opened on Independence Day, 1876, and the Pilgrim Church, New Kent-road, also was erected principally by American subscribers in memorial of Southwark men who sailed in the Mayflower.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, it would appear, by the examples received from many correspondents is not alone, among lady novelists, in creating uncorroborated humour by little slips. Jane Austen furnishes one or two examples. Knightly, all of a sudden, is promoted into the brother of Emma, though she had no brother, and he was no relation. At Knightly's entertainment, Jane Fairfax, failing to meet her lover, goes home for the evening; then joins in the conversation at Fairfax's Baroness Oremy, in "Etonian Government" makes the crescent moon rise over the Far Eastern sky at 11 o'clock on a June evening; and Miss Stevens, in "The Veil", credits her full moon with rising and setting in less than three hours! But, toughest of all balls, is that created by Miss Marie Corelli, when, in her "Treasure of Heaven", she tells of somebody "bringing home eight Highland bull-dozers from pasture."

Civil Servants' Oath.
An oath of allegiance is to be required from every person who in future enters the Civil Service. Asked yesterday in the House of Commons whether existing civil servants would be obliged to take this oath, Mr. Bonar Law said that was a different question which he had not answered.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE PEACE PROPOSAL.

"Now is the Time to Fight."

Washington, Oct. 7.

Mr. McAdoo has issued an appeal to the public not to relax their efforts for the Liberty Loan and declaring that the enemy's peace overtures only emphasize the supreme importance of making the loan a success in order to keep up the fighting pressure. Our boys in the trenches are not going to cease fighting because the enemy is on the run. Now is the time to fight the hardest and keep him moving until victory is clinched.

U. S. Senators' Views

Washington, Oct. 8.

In the Senate discussion of the German peace note the Republican Senator, Mr. Poinsett, described it as a most insidious danger.

Senator McCumber moved that before an armistice is agreed Germany must disband her army, surrender her navy, pay damages for the devastated cities and restore Alsace-Lorraine with a similar penalty as exacted from France in 1870.

Senator Hitchcock, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared absolutely abhorrent any thought of suspension of hostilities now and recommended the additional principle to President Wilson's terms of providing that the Allies deal only with the real representatives of the German people.

Senator Lodge said an armistice would mean the loss of the war and all we fought for. Germany merely proposed a long debate on the bases of peace. He emphasized that the only future course is to secure a complete military victory over Germany and force her to sue for peace.

Victory Next Year?

London, Oct. 7.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Glasgow and reviewing events through which we have passed, emphasised that the Empire hitherto had not realised the majestic, limitless nature of its strength. He warned against over-sanguineness respecting a knockout blow before winter. We must all continue to develop to the utmost every energy and resource in order to achieve the supreme and rightful fruits of victory in 1919.

Guarantees Needed.

London, Oct. 8.

Mr. Churchill addressed a War Aims meeting of five thousand at Glasgow last evening. He said the life is being beaten out of the mighty German Army and the proud Kaiser is refusing behind an appearance of parliamentary government and almost pitifully suing for peace; but we must beware lest Hun cajolery nullify our achievements. The latest German proposals filled him with misgiving and suspicion. We cannot accept smooth words in expiation for foul deeds. We cannot proceed a step without guarantees. President Wilson, Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George will never be entrapped.

Mr. Churchill was constantly interrupted, and many men and women were ejected.

The Reason for the Move.

Amsterdam, Oct. 7.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says that Count Tisza at Budapest candidly blurted out that Bulgaria's treachery and the position on the western front led the Central Powers to send the peace note to President Wilson. As far as possible autonomy would be granted to the various nationalities of Hungary. Italy could keep the territory she had won, while parts of Galicia would go to new Poland.

Canada Unanimous.

Ottawa, Oct. 8.

The Canadian newspapers without exception are opposed to favourable considerations by the Allies of the German peace proposals. They declare the war should be pressed until the Central Powers unconditionally surrender.

Italian Distrust.

Rome, Oct. 8.

The newspapers generally distrust the German peace offer and oppose an armistice. Mr. Gompers, who is visiting here, says the proposal is a trick to weaken the solidarity of the allied democracies. The security of labour and nations demand the surrender of the Central Powers and the smashing of the military machine.

Delivery of the Notes.

Washington, Oct. 7.

The Austro-German peace notes have been formally handed to President Wilson by the Swedish and Swiss Ministers respectively.

Austro-German Comment.

Amsterdam, Oct. 8.

Through the mass of German newspaper comment on the Chancellor's speech runs a note of sceptical fear as regards President Wilson's reception of the peace proposals. Coupled therewith are feverish appeals for national unity in the forthcoming fight to death clearly showing the acceptance of the unexpected and that the main purpose of the German Government is to stir up its peoples for a further struggle and coming disappointments.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" says the cry heard on all hands in Berlin on Saturday night when crowds read the speech by the lights of street lamps was: "That means peace has arrived." The journal, however, is not hopeful thereabout.

The "Cologne Gazette," foreshadowing rejection, says: After such humiliation we shall again reply with our militarism.

The Austrian press emphasises a readiness to accept President Wilson's fourteen points. They speak of President Wilson as possessing principles while the Entente is hide-bound to the policy of might.

IN THE BALKANS.

London, Oct. 8.

A French eastern communique reports: The Austrian forces from the Italian front who were defeated on October 5 near Vranje are falling back in disorder toward Nish having abandoned fifteen hundred prisoners and 12 guns, including six heavy, which have fallen into the hands of the Franco-Serbian, who are pursuing the enemy in the direction of Leskovac. Further west a strong German detachment which was retreating was overtaken and dispersed by the French, who captured Kacanik station; also a number of convoys and a complete train. In the course of the fighting a hundred were prisoners. In Albania the Allies continue their advance beyond Debra. A strong enemy detachment on the Elbasan road was driven back towards the heights of Vuklan to the north-west of the confluence of the Deviot and Langaizta.

FRANKFORT OPERA HOUSE DESTROYED.

Amsterdam, Oct. 7.

It is reliably stated that Allied airmen have entirely destroyed the Opera House at Frankfort.

THE HARBOUR RACE.

Twelve Entries for To-morrow's Event.

Considerable interest is being displayed in the Harbour Race to be held to-morrow under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club. Entries for the race were closed last night, enquiries showing that there are no less than twelve competitors, who are as follows:—Messrs. A. Logan, D. Lyon, A. V. Barros, G. M. Roese, D. Laing, Lam Ping Yuen, R. Lee, C. Choo, Sgt. White R. E., Bombardier Moody R. G. A., Sgt. Strange R. A. M. C., and S. Marcol.

Three prizes will be given for places by Mr. C. E. L. Gumley, and an extra prize, donated by Mr. S. Goldsmith, will be given for the competitor who covers the distance in less than thirty minutes. Needless to say, a good race is expected to ensue. A launch for officials and competitors leaves Murray Pier at 4.45 p.m.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The Civil Governor. A meeting of the Provincial Assembly was held on the 9th inst. to consider the question of the Civil Governorship, but as only forty members were present no result was reached.

Watching the Northerners. Owing to the forces of the Northern troops on the northern boundary of Kwangtung Province having recently increased, a number of Tungan soldiers have been sent there for defence purposes.

A Big Reward.

In order to satisfy the late Admiral Ching's family repeated requests to bring the murderers to justice, the Military Government has asked the Civil Governor to issue notice that \$10,000 will be added to the \$50,000 reward for the capture of the murderer.

WHEN THE NERVES GIVE WAY.

Act Promptly to Arrest the Mischief.

Hardly any condition of ill-health deserves more pity than that for which there is generally least sympathy. Men and women with nerves out of gear become irritable and fretful and are blamed for ill-temper; whereas it is not their fault. Their health is the cause. Often the nerves have given way under the strain of working for the very people who reproach the sufferers. The tired wife or mother, the bread-winner whose anxiety for his family has worried him until he is thin and ill, are the nerve sufferers who become run down.

Their nerves, like all the bodily organs, need healthy red blood; worry tells on their digestion and their nerves are ill-fed. In such cases a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people is necessary, for these pills make new blood and tone up the nervous system, by which method they invigorate those whose nerves have given away. The patients become high spirited and full of energy. Nervous starts and irritability are gone. Happiness for themselves and others returns.

If your blood is thin and watery, if your nerves are weak, you can begin to get well now, for Dr. Williams' pink pills are to be obtained of medicine vendors everywhere, also post free one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00, from the China offices of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

A Final Dividend of Four Percent (4% (\$2.00) per share and a Bonus of Ten per cent (\$5.00) per share has been declared on the working of the Company for the year ended the 30th of June, 1918.

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT

PATENT ROOFINGS.

"A-B-C" BRAND AND "PACODA" BRAND

WATERPROOF WEATHERPROOF GUARANTEED.

SAMPLES & ESTIMATES FROM

ARNHOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

1A, Chater Road.

Phone 1500.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE Institute will re-open on TUESDAY, the 15th October. Students will be enrolled at the Education Office only, and should apply at once for entry forms.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 14th October.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1918.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all transactions of shares made for December Settlement will be negotiated on MONDAY, 23rd December, 1918, instead of FRIDAY, 27th December, as previously advertised.

By Order of the Committee.

E. M. RAYMOND,

Secretary.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer "EURYBATES"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 10th October.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th October, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 3rd October, for they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1918.

Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag And Advertise. You do not wish behind the times to lag. 'T' would be most unwise. What's the use of worrying. Let no one you despise. Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag And Advertise. Preferably in the DOLLAR DIRECTORY. 23, Queen's Road, Central.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE

Hongkong, 9th October, 1918.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

THIS Office will be open for all purposes from 9 A.M. to 12 NOON on MONDAY, the 14th October, 1918.

Licensed warehouses cannot be open on that day.

(Sd.) D. W. TRATMAN,

Superintendent.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship "SHIDZUOKA MARU,"

having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 16th October, 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 3rd October, for they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1918.

HANAN



Boots

Shoes

Pumps

We are now showing the latest models for Autumn and Winter.

MACKINTOSH

CO. LTD. MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS, 16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

CHANGE of SEASONS.

NEW STOCKS OF

"VIVELLA" and LIGHT-WEIGHT WOOL UNDERWEAR.

UNSHRINKABLE. WARMTH WITHOUT WEIGHT.

BEAUTIFUL SOFT NON-IRRITABLE GARMENTS.

CASHMERE SOCKS.

A large consignment just received in

PLAIN COLOURS, BLACK, WHITE and

FANCY DESIGNS. Price from \$1.00 to \$2.50

SPECIAL VALUE WEAR GUARANTEED.

NEW STOCK OF STRINGS

FOR

VIOLIN, VIOLA, AND CELLO.

JUST ARRIVED FROM FRANCE.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL 1322.

WORTH HAVING.

D. & J. Mc. CALLUM'S

PERFECTION

SCOTCH.



AVOID

IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 175. 8, Queen's Road, Central.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

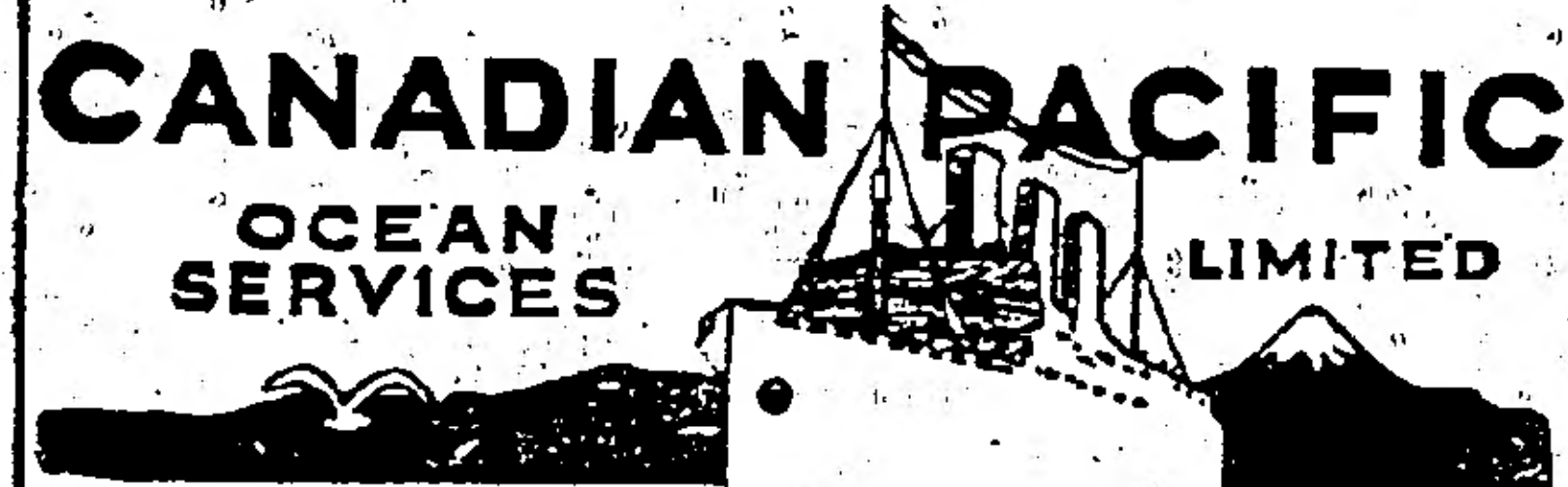
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

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LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.

PACIFIC SERVICE
CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Monteagle 10th Oct. | Key West 15th Dec.

* FREIGHT SERVICE ONLY.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, mail, and reservation of accommodation, also literature of trips and descriptive literature, apply to
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.
HONGKONG.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to
J. M. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT,
Phone 42.
HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS,

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA," and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

a.s. "ECUADOR" Nov. 6th.
a.s. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 4th.
a.s. "VENEZUELA" Dec. 31st.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Canton Road.
Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Dates
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Shidzuka Maru T. 12,531	THURS. 10th Oct. at 11 a.m.
	*Kaga Maru T. 12,501	WED. 30th Oct. at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,300	SATUR. 19th Oct. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SATUR. 14th Dec. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Tatom Maru T. 7,000	FRIDAY, 18th Oct.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.
MELBOURNE
NEW YORK
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

1. Omitting Shanghai and Kobe. * Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushiki Maru," "Sava Maru," "Kashima Maru," and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Katori Maru SUN. 20th Oct. at 11 a.m.

* Suwa Maru THURS. 14th Nov. at 11 a.m.

1. Omitting Manila and Kobe.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

PART AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	2nd Nov.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	12th Nov.
TERVO MARU	22,000	25th Nov.
SHIMO MARU	22,000	15th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers Tons | Leave Hongkong |

NIPPON MARU 11,000 5th November.

KIYO MARU 17,000 9th January.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375. KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration.

For Steamship | On |

MANILA...Yusang Fri. 11th Oct. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI...Yusang Sun. 13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

HAIKONG...Yusang Sun. 13th Oct. at 8 a.m.

SANDAKAN...Yusang Thur. 17th Oct. at noon.

MANILA...Loongsang Fri. 18th Oct. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA...Loongsang Fri. 18th Oct. at 3 p.m.

SINGAPORE LINE—The "VAN WAGEN" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for 500 passengers, and is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIKONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Trillick when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having special accommodation for passengers.

Canton Line—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Canton, calling at Whampoa and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. | To Sail. |

SWATOW & BANGKOK...Liangchow 11th Oct. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI...Kaifong 12th Oct. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN...Kueichow 15th Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI...Sunning 17th Oct. at 1 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Oct. 10, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
---------	------	----------------------	------------------------	----

Tjilatjap ... Macassar | in port | 10th Oct. | Yokohama

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships Captain | Leaving |

Haikong...J. W. Evans...THURS. 10th Oct. at 1 p.m.

Haitan...A. E. Hodgins...TUES. 15th Oct. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For Steamship | On |

MANILA...Yusang Fri. 11th Oct. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI...Yusang Sun. 13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

HAIKONG...Yusang Sun. 13th Oct. at 8 a.m.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Aden As a Port.

The United States Consul at Aden, Mr. A. E. Southard, in the course of his report to the United States Government upon Aden, thus remarks:—Aden is a port of call for many shipping lines, and enjoys the large share of the total import and export trade of the district. It is a free port, except for a tax levied upon the importation of alcoholic liquors or preparations and upon intoxicating drugs. The importation of arms and ammunition is restricted. There is an excellent harbor at Aden and all necessary facilities for coaling and provisioning ships. Cargo is handled promptly and at reasonable charge, although there are no docks to which ships can go, and all cargo must be handled with lighters. The Aden Port Trust has an extensive series of wharves and warehouses for the handling of merchandise. Jibuti is the port of entry for the large Abyssinian trade, and is probably next in importance to Aden. Jibuti also has excellent harbour facilities. Cargo is handled with lighters, but the work is done promptly and at reasonable charge. The third port in the district which has steamship connections direct with foreign markets is Massawa in Eritrea. This port is largely confined to Italian business, however, because of preferential duties. Italian merchandise pays an import duty of 1 per cent., as against 3 per cent. if of other origin. Exports to Italy pay an export duty of 1 per cent., but if to other ports they pay 3 per cent. Of imports at Massawa in 1916, totalling more than 4,000,000 doles, in value, 100,234 doles worth was received directly from the United States. Exports from this port to the United States in 1916 were a little more than double that amount in value. Massawa is a port of entry and of exit for an appreciable share of Abyssinian trade. Other ports in this commercial district which are used mainly for local trade carried on by small steamers and sailing dhows, are Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeyla in British Somaliland; Makalla and Shukra on the Arabian side of the Gulf of Aden; Hodeida (now closed), Meidi, Ghizan, and Jeddah on the Arabian side of the Red Sea, and Assab on the African side of the Red Sea. In Italian Somaliland and down the East Coast of Africa are Alula, Mogadishu, and Kismayu. In normal times Aden is a port of call for a large number of shipping lines, as many as 43 being listed in the year before the war. Some of these services have ceased entirely, and all others have been much reduced so far as the carrying of passengers and commercial cargo is concerned. Before the war there were several lines of British steamers on the American-Indian route, which carried cargo direct between America and Aden. The American and Indian lines of the Clan, Ellerman and Harrison Joint Service, the Barber Line, the Andrew Weir and Co., the Ellerman and Bucknell Steamship Co., and several others afforded direct cargo service between Aden and American ports. During the past calendar year there has been little opportunity to make direct shipments either way. Export cargo for America now goes generally to Italy or England for transshipment to Aden. This is a long and expensive route. Freight rates both ways have increased very much; in some instances during the past year quotations have been ten times the pre-war rate. There is need of a direct American steamship line to India, which could call at Aden. Whether or not such calls would be profitable may be judged from the following statement of the amounts of cargo carried direct between Aden and American ports during 1915-16:—Imports: Cotton textiles, 40,823,070 yards; kerosene, 1,496,274 gallons; mineral oils, 57,377 gallons; motor cars and cycles, 58; and starch, 1043 tons. Exports: Coffee, 2,434 tons; goat and sheep skins, 2,358,35 tons; hides, 1445 tons; and ivory, 24 tons. This is direct cargo, and it is reasonably certain that there was an appreciable quantity of indirect cargo, which would be shipped direct if sufficient space were available. It is understood that a direct service between America and Aden via Indian and African ports, has already been started by ships flying the American flag. It is also understood that the Pacific Mail boats come as far as Colombo, which is only 2,092 miles from Aden.

HONGKONG
CONSCRIPTION.

TO-DAY'S APPEAL TRIBUNAL.

Three More Cases
Disposed of.

The Appeal Tribunal sat this morning to consider three cases of appeals from the decisions of the Military Service Tribunal. H. E. the Officer Administering the Government, (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.) presided and there were also present:—Major-General Ventris, (General Officer Commanding), the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, (Acting Colonial Secretary), the Hon. J. H. Kemp, (Attorney General), the Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, (Colonial Treasurer), the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, (Acting Director of Public Works), Mr. N. J. Stabb, Mr. C.H.P. Hay and Major Morgan.

Mr. Syme Thomson.

The first case on the list was that of Mr. Syme Thomson, of Messrs. Dodwell and Company, Mr. Dodwell appearing on behalf of the firm.

Mr. Dodwell, addressing the Tribunal, said:—

The decision of the Military Service Tribunal in Mr. Thomson's case is fraught with such serious consequences to my firm that I am going to take the unusual course of admitting frankly that I feel its adverse nature was due to my anticipating that further exemption, at any rate, would be a practical certainty, and to my consequently not emphasising sufficiently in my evidence, Mr. Thomson's value to us. In spite of the fact that our firm have already sent 70 members of its staff to join the allied forces, I ask you to bear in mind that I realise to the fullest extent what a serious matter it is to stand in the way of a young man going home to fight, and I wished the Tribunal to appreciate this. I said that if Mr. Thomson were granted further exemption I would do my utmost afterwards to carry on with the new man Mr. Coulter, and I am afraid that the Tribunal came to the conclusion from this that Mr. Thomson's services were really not of much value to us. The Tribunal may have been further guided—or rather misguided—by Mr. Thomson's answers to questions put to him. At the original proceedings he answered, I think it was to Mr. Landale, that he was not a Piece Goods expert. At the last proceedings he said he was not an Insurance Expert. I agree that he can hardly be considered either of these, but he has had 34 years experience in our Export and Import Department, out of which he has been two years in charge of it, and in consequence is of undoubted value to us. In answer to Mr. Adamson, Mr. Thomson said that he did not consider himself as much an expert in the Import and Export business as Mr. Barretto. In case this statement should lead to a misunderstanding I desire the Council to appreciate that Mr. Barretto is not an ordinary Portuguese export clerk. He is a well respected member of the Portuguese community, 43 years of age, with a lifelong experience in the business, and actually with his 34 years experience Mr. Thomson might not consider himself as expert as Mr. Barretto. But in any case, Sir, if what we wrote to the Tribunal, and what I said at the proceedings do not make it perfectly clear that we look upon Mr. Thomson as an expert in the Import and Export trade I desire to emphasise that fact now. In the endeavour to make my case clear to the Council I would like to mention the chief articles of Export and Import that Mr. Thomson has had this 34 years of experience in. Mr. Dodwell then mentioned certain exports and imports and said:—Now that Mr. Barretto is leaving us, the decision of the Tribunal takes away from us the only man in our office who has any expert knowledge of these articles, and not only takes him away, but takes him away at a moment's notice. Now, Sir, I think it must be apparent to anyone present in this Council Chamber, whether he be a merchant or not, that no firm could run such an important department as this without a

about the qualities, grades etc. of the various articles to enable him to efficiently inspect purchases and negotiate sales. I admit that business in Exports and Imports is restricted owing to circumstances, but there is business to be done, and what there is I contend should be energetically sought after by the British firms, both in the interests of the Colony and the Empire. I would ask leave to refer the Council to a short extract of speech made by Sir Auckland Geddes at Manchester in July last:—“In order that we may be sure that our armies are not crushed and that they are able to stand the strain which Germany, without doubt, has the power to impose upon us, we must have men, and men for the fighting line; but not only for the fighting line. There is something more than a fighting-line in an army. Behind the fighting line there are rearward services. Here in this country is the very centre, the very heart, of the alliance, and we must retain here sufficient forces to make it absolutely useless for the Germans to attempt a raid, let alone an invasion. (Cheers.) But there is something more. Our future, the future of your businesses, depend upon our position throughout the world, our prestige and our power, and while we are thinking of the forces in France and Flanders we have to remember that is not our only interest, although it is of vital interest. But the East also calls. You know what the East means to you and to the business of England and the East calls for men to maintain our position. And somehow out of our available man-power we have to provide, not only for production which will give the funds to carry on the war, but for the forces which will meet, and I hope and believe defeat, the German effort, and forces which will maintain our power and prestige throughout the East. That was in July. Surely now the war position warrants our efforts being directed more and more towards the economic struggle that will follow. Major Morgan was agreeable to a trifling exemption, but that was not agreed to by the Tribunal. Even if Mr. Thomson had three months exemption it seems to me an impossibility for him to impart to anyone, having no previous experience of the trade, sufficient expert knowledge to enable us to carry on with a sufficient degree of safety. Under the very best staff conditions every merchant knows it is difficult enough to avoid claims for inferior deliveries. There is one other point which I submit may not have been fully appreciated by the Tribunal. It is the fact that we are registered at home and pay full home income tax and excess profits tax, which in 1916 and 1917 amounted to £209,000. I put this forward in my letter to the Tribunal as a reason why I thought we were entitled to the fullest consideration. In point of fact this home registration in our case means that by far the greater part of our profits on all trading goes towards the cost of the war, so that the decision of the Tribunal will not only jeopardise our valuable Import and Export trade, but will deprive the Home Government coffers of a considerable sum of money. Finally, Sir, I know of no case in which the head man of the Import and Export Department of any similar firm in the Colony has yet been non-exempted, and if Mr. Thomson is taken from a firm whose war record is as good as ours, I submit it will be a gross injustice.

His Excellency said he was sure

the Tribunal fully appreciated the latter part of the remarks of Mr. Dodwell as regarded other companies and the sums they pay. He could not see that there was any doubt that the Tribunal fully realised Mr. Syme Thomson's value.

Mr. Dodwell:—I don't think they did; I am sure they did not.

His Excellency:—As to the remark which you referred to of Mr. Adamson's, as to whether Mr. Syme Thomson had an expert knowledge, the reply was that Mr. Syme Thomson did not possess knowledge in this work to the same extent as Mr. Barretto.

Mr. Dodwell:—They did not recognise that I could not safely do business in this department without Mr. Syme Thomson.

His Excellency:—The point made is the enrolment of Mr. Syme Thomson had been sprung upon the firm at a moment's notice.

Mr. Dodwell said he wished it to be understood that he was desirous of letting Mr. Syme Thomson go. He had not intended to resist his going, but when he got back from America Mr. Barretto informed him that he was leaving. That was how it was sprung upon him.

Mr. Thomson:—It was Mr. Barretto's leaving which was sprung upon you.

His Excellency:—Another point made is that if Mr. Syme Thomson is enrolled there will not be a sufficient degree of safety for carrying on the department.

Mr. Dodwell:—I cannot take the risk of doing business in this department without Mr. Syme Thomson. I must have someone to inspect the articles which the Chinese send us.

Mr. Dodwell went on to say that that business was now surrounded by many pitfalls which did not exist before.

The Hon. Mr. Fletcher:—Is there no other member of the firm possessing a similar knowledge?

Mr. Dodwell:—Not one member of the firm has a similar knowledge.

The Hon. Mr. Fletcher:—Is Mr. Barretto definitely leaving?

Mr. Dodwell:—He is leaving at the end of the month. He will not stay although I offered very much more salary. He has taken a partnership in a Portuguese firm which is making a lot of money.

The Hon. Mr. Kemp:—Can you not get any other assistance, not necessarily English, but Portuguese?

The Hon. Mr. Dodwell:—No; Portuguese firms are making so much money now that it is impossible to get anyone.

After the case had been deliberated upon in private, His Excellency stated that Mr. Syme Thomson would be granted total exemption.

Mr. D. Ritchie, of the International Bank, appealed against the decision of the Tribunal in the case of Mr. D. Ritchie.

Mr. Hogg said:—I am making this appeal on behalf of the International Banking Corporation in accordance with directions which I have received from the Bank's General Manager, who writes that it is impossible for him to have men shipped to replace those we have been losing either by reason of the Draft Act in America or because they have gone to England to enlist. In other letters to the Clerk of the Tribunal, written by me at the time when two of the assistants in the employ of the Bank here were summoned to appear before that Tribunal, I pointed out that, at the commencement of the war, the foreign staff here of the Bank consisted of eight men; that two of these had left, and we were carrying on the work of the Bank with a reduced staff of six men; and that a further reduction would necessarily seriously impede the safe working of the business of the Bank. I may say that I did not apply for the exemption of Mr. Reid, as well as for that of Mr. Ritchie, because I felt it to be possible (unsafe though it might be) for the work of the Bank here to be done by a staff of five, at any rate, for a time. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Ritchie was granted three months' exemption only and this latter in spite of the Proper Military Authority expressly stating that he made no claim for Mr. Ritchie. We have, in fact, managed to carry on after a fashion from the time of Mr. Reid going up to the present, with a staff of five, but it has meant very close application to work. The business of our Bank—more especially having regard to the large number of its Chinese constituents—requires most careful attention by absolutely trustworthy and experienced men. I can offer no more timely example of the danger of understaffing Bank than is given in the case now under trial regarding a forged document for \$150,000. I have been in understaffed offices of the Bank and my experience is that the work necessary for the convenience of the public is proceeded in a very haphazard and unsatisfactory manner.

Mr. Hogg:—Before that position was arrived at your Excellency there was the Registration Act, similar to the Attestation Act which was purely voluntary. A great number of our youngsters registered in accordance with it. Two have gone home, and we are endeavouring to have the others exempted. One went from Hong-

kong and one, indirectly, from here. He went from here to Yokohama and then home. In your opinion and from your knowledge it would be impossible to obtain men from your Eastern branches?—Nothing is impossible, but it would mean reducing the business of some of the branches.

The Attorney General:—Are your men in America liable to the draft law?—Yes, only foreign men are exempt.

Are they being taken?—They are being taken and our offices are being staffed by women in New York.

His Excellency:—We have received a letter from the Consul General for the United States giving his views on the matter.

After consideration in private, His Excellency announced that the decision of the General Military Service Tribunal would be reversed and Mr. Ritchie would be granted total exemption.

Mr. J. D. Birrell.

Mr. H. W. Locker appeared on behalf of Messrs. Gerin, Drevard and Co., appealing against the enrolment of Mr. J. D. Birrell. Outlining the facts he said that the firm had been established in 1909 and had developed a very large import and export trade, principally in silk. There was an office in Shanghai and one in Lyons but the firm's men were taken from the Lyons office for military service and the office had to be closed down. The same applied to Shanghai. Mr. Gerin was taken himself and the whole business in China was closed after it had been established for a considerable number of years. Mr. Gerin was discharged from the Army and came back to China and took hold of what he could of his business interests. He established himself at Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton and Haiphong. He got back nearly the whole of his business and now did a business which ran to millions of dollars a year. On the suggestion of the Chairman of the French Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, Mr. Gerin started an engineering department. Mr. Gerin approached the Westinghouse Company and subsequently they gave the agency to him, and they had sent him as expert in engineering what experience. The reason for this step was that the firm wished to extend its range of machinery business and also establish an electrical machinery business. Mr. Birrell was sent out. He had had five years' experience with the Westinghouse people and is an expert in that particular line. He was the only person in the business with any experience whatever of engineering, and he alone was capable of conducting the machinery business. The firm had already on the way four special electrical units, and they had in stock two small engines. In addition, they had both on the way and in their godowns, various electrical accessories. The Canton staff consisted of one American, 31 years of age and married, and three Frenchmen, who were all under the orders of the military authorities. They had seen service in Tientsin. Mr. Gerin had seen two years service at the front and the French representative at Haiphong had been at the front and had been wounded. He (Mr. Locker) mentioned those facts to show that the war services of Messrs. Gerin, Drevard were unequalled by any firm in the Colony and perhaps in the Far East. Mr. Gerin travelled from branch to branch. He had no experience of machinery. The firm had projects on foot concerning machinery in the Far East. Mr. Birrell had joined the Defence Corps two or three months ago, but, pending the final decision of the Tribunal, he was not allotted to any particular Corps. He suggested that Mr. Birrell would be of more value on the lights or similar work than would his services as a private soldier in any other part of the world. His services would be very valuable in this Colony. There was a great shortage and demand for engineers and the interests of the Colony would be best served by retaining him here in that capacity. In view of the firm's war services and Mr. Gerin's great effort to re-establish his business, (Mr. Locker) thought it would be best if, as soon as he had obtained machinery connections

and he began to get business, Mr. Birrell should be taken. He would be obliged to close that department altogether. The war services of the firm were such that the Council could readily recognise that it could not penalise their patriotism and energy and perseverance in building up a business, by taking from the firm its expert engineer whom they had specially engaged since the war and which forms a very important item in the rebuilding of the trade. It would be only right to give Mr. Birrell total exemption.

His Excellency:—The point you have put before us just now was put before the Tribunal by Mr. Birrell.

Mr. Locker:—The only knowledge I have is that contained in the newspaper reports, and I gather from them very little as they appear to have given the minor and not the major points for exemption. When Mr. Birrell was before the Tribunal on the first occasion he was granted exemption to make arrangements and it was confirmed by the statement of the chairman the other day. It appears to me that the Tribunal recognises that it was desirable that arrangements should be made for this engineering branch of the business to continue. Of course, the Council knows it is impossible to arrange for a substitute. It has been impossible for a long time to replace a qualified engineer or a man with engineering experience, because they do not exist except in present employment.

His Excellency:—At the end of the Tribunal proceedings Mr. Birrell stated that there were three Europeans in the Hongkong office and the chairman remarked that this was more than had been allowed in other cases. Mr. Birrell also stated that his services were not required for the running of the Westinghouse plant at the Electric Works but that he would be responsible to see that they run properly.

Mr. Locker:—With regard to the Hongkong Office, the staff includes two Swiss. The Tribunal chiefly appeared to have before them the question of plant for the Electric Company and the Dairy Farm contract. These, as a matter of fact, were projects which were in contemplation by those companies and one of which, the Electric Company, involves the putting up of rather delicate machinery manufactured by the Westinghouse people. It was thought that it would be necessary for Mr. Birrell to remain here, but now they found that they were competent to do it themselves. As for the four electrical units which were coming forward, it would be impossible for anybody to offer them for sale without a considerable knowledge of their working.

His Excellency:—Now that Mr. Gerin has returned would it be possible for him to remain between here and Canton and look after things?

Mr. Locker:—He is engaged in visiting branches which range from Shanghai to Saigon and looking after various business propositions there and arranging for others. He appears to be the hinge on which the business rests. If you take the screws out of the hinge the door is bound to get loose. He himself has not the faintest notion of engineering and it would be as hopeless for him to attempt to sell these units that are coming as it would be for me.

Hon. Colonial Treasurer:—Where does this machinery come from?

Mr. Locker:—From the Westinghouse people.

Hon. Mr. Holyoak said he thought it was a British American Company, but Mr. Locker explained that he understood that the British and American concerns were entirely separate. Mr. Birrell had had five years' experience with the Westinghouse Co., whose agency Mr. Gerin had secured and it would be given to someone else if Mr. Birrell had to go, as they would have to close it.

Hon. Colonial Treasurer asked whether it was essential that British trade, as he understood that, exemption could only be claimed on the ground that it was essential to trade in the Far East.

Mr. Locker said it seemed to him that it was essential to the

firm that the Government was obtaining the electric cable from America with which they proposed to connect up Hongkong with the islands. He had also asked the Telephone Company a little while ago what prospect there was of obtaining the necessary cables and they stated that they could be got from America. He mentioned this to show that it was in the interests of the Colony and therefore of trade that certain machinery should be obtained from America.

Hon. Director of Public Works:—They could be obtained from America without an agency here.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary:—When Mr. Birrell came before the Tribunal in the first instance he stated that he was not an engineer.

Mr. Locker:—I understand he is a commercial engineer, that is to say he is a man who has been in engineering work where he has gained special experience and training and a thorough knowledge of the firm's machinery and appliances, which enables him to sell them and to see that they run after being set up, thus rendering him an expert on the subject.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary pointed out that Mr. Birrell said he did not set up machinery and he did not do more than sell the machinery.

Mr. Locker said he did not do more at the present moment because the Company had not had anything to set up. He made a point of that in connection with the Electric Company but they deny it?—I understand that he considered that having supplied or arranged for machinery which was of a rather delicate nature, it would be up to him to set anything right if it went wrong. Has he expert knowledge in setting it right?—Yes.

The Hon. Director of Public Works asked what work Mr. Birrell had been trained in, and Mr. Locker replied that he was for three years in a steam shop in Australia and he then went to the Westinghouse in Pittsburgh, and was for five years with the Company. He said he had a thorough experience in all the electrical machines the people made. He did not say that he had run engines or had set them up, but he knew how they should run.

Hon. Attorney General:—When was the Dairy Farm contract signed?—It has not been signed yet.

I think it was referred to as an actual contract?—I understand that the Dairy Farm is contemplating extending its canned meat trade and they will want machinery for making tin cans. They have asked for plans and specifications to be prepared for installing it. These are either wholly prepared or are in the course of preparation. They have not accepted any contract to set it up at once.

I think the letter states that there was a contract with the Dairy Farm?—That was for plans and specifications. The letter states: “Further since that time we have entered into an agreement with the Dairy Farm Company for the making and supply of plans and specifications for erecting a new, large, and up-to-date pork packing plant.” The Dairy Farm asked them to supply plans and therefore perhaps they took it that they would have the erecting of the machinery.

Hon. Colonial Treasurer:—The assumption is that they have entered into a contract for the erecting of machinery.

Mr. Locker said that Mr. Birrell was not so particular in writing letters as a lawyer would be, and what appeared in the letter represented the position as he understood it. It was clear that there was no actual contract and they had not got it yet.

Hon. Director of Public Works:—On the Dairy Farm get the current for the machinery?—I do not know. They do not propose to erect it for a year or two, except on a small scale.

Hon. Attorney General:—What steps has Mr. Gerin taken to get another man?—We have written to Mr. Jenkins and he asked that he be released that he had to go who would satisfy the conditions which revolved round the fact that the man must have had some experience and mechanical knowledge.

(Continued on page 10.)

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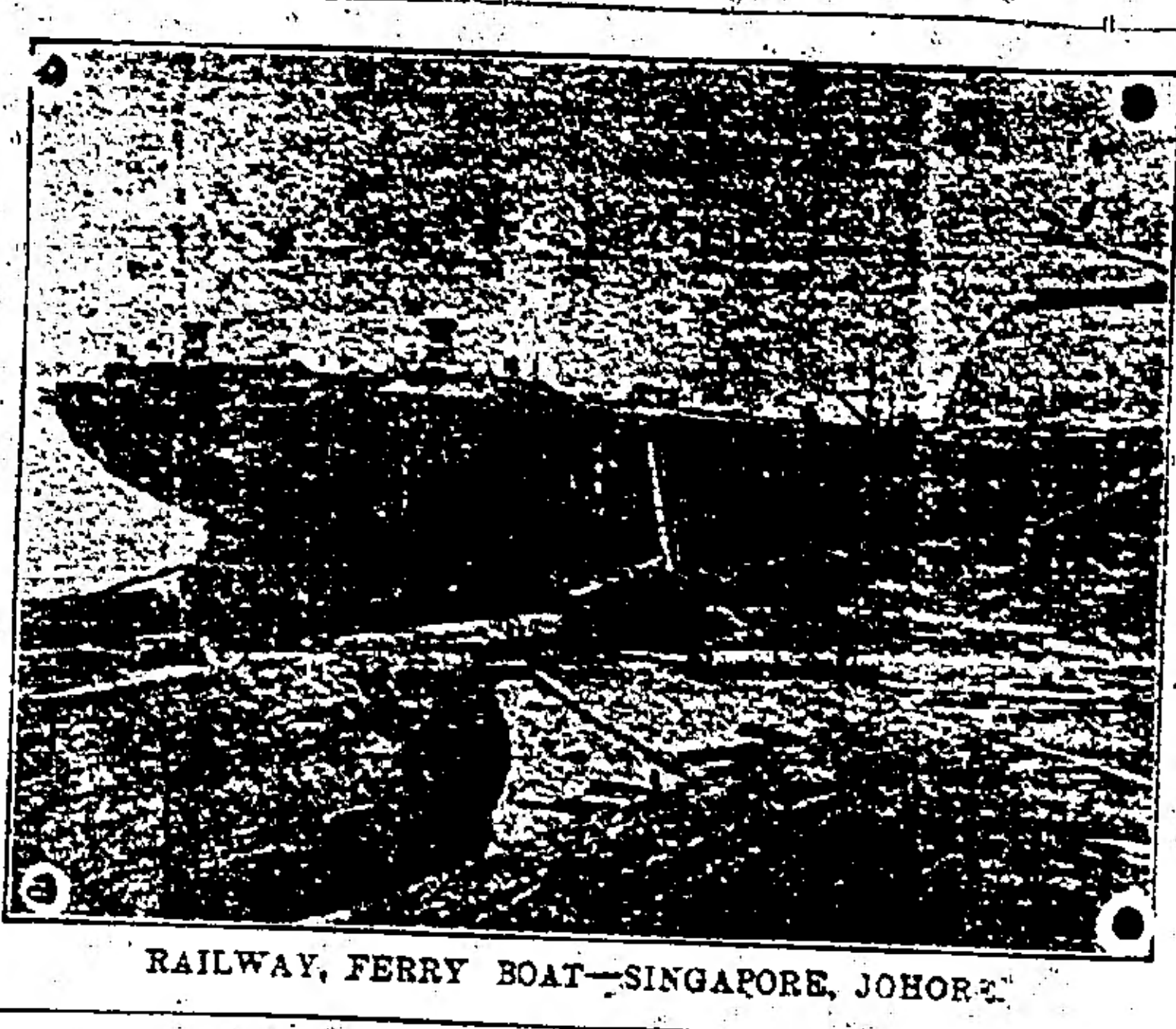
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Steel Famine in Japan.

The situation in the steel trade in Japan is becoming much more strained owing to the increasing reduction in visible supplies, and a sharp rise in price is expected, says the East and West News. Under these circumstances difficulties of shipbuilders have been enhanced, and some shipyards may be expected to close down. Two factors in the Japanese steel market are reducing the visible stock, says the Japan Advertiser. "One is the growing difficulty in securing scrap in America, at nine-tenths of the output of steel in the United States is being purchased for its own use by the American Government. Control of steel shipments by that Government has become more stringent and has caused Japanese importers to abandon hope of securing any more steel from that country. A prominent importer in Tokyo told an Advertiser reporter that he and his friends in the business have no expectation of any more steel stock from that country within the coming months. Another factor to reduce supplies is the export of steel from Japan to the South Pacific. Later 200,000 tons of various shapes have been forwarded by Osaka importers to South Pacific points. A Tokyo importer's prospective export is 300,000 tons."

German Firms in East Indies.

Notwithstanding the material difficulties caused by the present abnormal conditions, the Acting Vice Consul at Sourabaya states that British merchants, planters, and engineers have succeeded in strengthening their position and, in several cases, have even been able to break new ground in the Netherlands East Indies. An instance of this is the granting by the Government of a contract to supply the pipelines for the Batavia waterworks to British firm in Sourabaya. He adds, however, that it is matter for regret that more energy is not being displayed in canvassing for post-war trade, especially in such lines as the British industry will be eventually well adapted to supply, and which even to day are almost entirely in the hands of enemy firms. A case in point is the huge trade done in cutlery which, local interests and purposes, is a German monopoly. The very large stocks held by enemy firms at the outbreak of war have

enabled them not only to make large profits but also to keep their trade marks before the middlemen, and, while the German houses are doing everything in their power to get on trade or promises of contracts for delivery after the war, nothing is done on our side to capture an extremely valuable trade, but one which, owing to local conditions and the peculiarities of the native's taste, needs careful preliminary study. Although Germany is to be found in every walk of life all over the Netherlands East Indies, the number of Englishmen is in no way proportionate to the enormous British capital and trading interests in these islands. Although 70 per cent of the capital invested in rubber is British, British planters are extremely few.

New Zealand for Chinese Products.

The following despatch, No. 798, from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, has reached the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. In a letter received from Mr. Lin Shib, Consul in New Zealand, he reports the receipt of a letter from the Eastern Trading Co. of New Zealand, requesting him to give a list of Chinese products for export, as it proposes to do business in China as exporters of Chinese goods, etc. The Consul states that in the ante-bellum days, New Zealand obtained the supply of all kinds of merchandise from Europe and America; but since the war broke out, Japanese goods have been gradually replacing these goods. However, owing to the quality of Japanese goods having seldom proved to be up to the standard of their samples, to the great disappointment of the New Zealand merchants, the Consulate has often been besieged with eager inquiries as regards the latest descriptions of products that may be exported from China for foreign markets, about the latest news with reference to the development of shipments of such exports, and so on. The Consul is of opinion that this is an opportune moment to develop our foreign commerce if the merchants are given every encouragement to ship goods to foreign markets. He has also enclosed the original letter in English from the Eastern Trading Co. for your personal and consideration. He requests that all particulars regarding China's exports and the latest development in their shipment be furnished him so that he may enlighten the New

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T/T Japan	147
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	80 1/4
T/T Java	176
T/T Marks	N. m.
T/T France	4/4 1/2
Demand, Paris	4/4 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s L/O	3/5 1/2
4 m/s D/P	3/5 1/2
6 m/s L/O	3/5 1/2
30 d/s Sydney & Melb.	3/5 1/2
30 d/s Bombay	3/5 1/2

Zeland merchants, etc. This Ministry concurs in the opinion of the Consul as expressed in his letter. Since the Eastern Trading Co. in New Zealand is eager to obtain all information on China's export trade, we should furnish it with full particulars regarding the description or kinds of our products for exports, the names of our manufacturers and shops handling them; their addresses, etc., etc. You are asked to re-transmit this despatch to your members and other merchants, with instructions to submit to you as fully as possible the information required at their earliest convenience. You will then forward the replies you have received to this Ministry so that a reply may be sent to our Consul in New Zealand.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—Francs 45,000,000.
Paid up—Francs 15,000,000.
(1/3 of the Capital, La France 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors—André Bartholot.
General Manager—A. L. Perrot.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
PEKING.

SHANGHAI
TIENTSIN
HONGKONG
YUNNANFOU

In FRANCE, Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
LONDON—London County West-
minster & Par's Bank, Ltd. London
Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
NEW YORK—Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	10 min.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	10 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	10 min.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	10 min.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	10 min.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	10 min.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	10 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

6.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	

SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.

1.30 p.m. and 12.00 mid-night.	
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SUNDAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	10 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	10 min.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	10 min.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	10 min.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	10 min.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	10 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.	

SPECIAL CARS.

By arrangement at the Company's Office.

Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

THE CHINA PROVINT

LOAN AND MORTGAGE

CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, in

any part of the Empire, on the security of

any kind of security, and on the security of

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BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital—\$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling—£1,500,000 at 21/-

Silver—\$19,500,000

Reserve Liability of \$4,500,000

Proprietors—\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Mr. J. E. Selous, Chairman.

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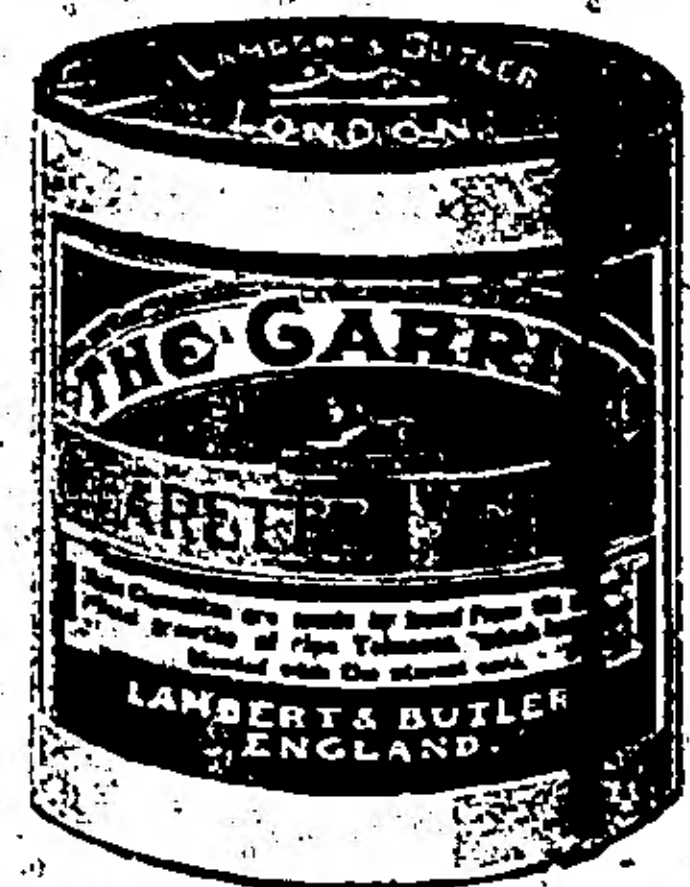
Mr. J. E. Selous, Chairman.

Mr. J. E. Selous, Chairman.

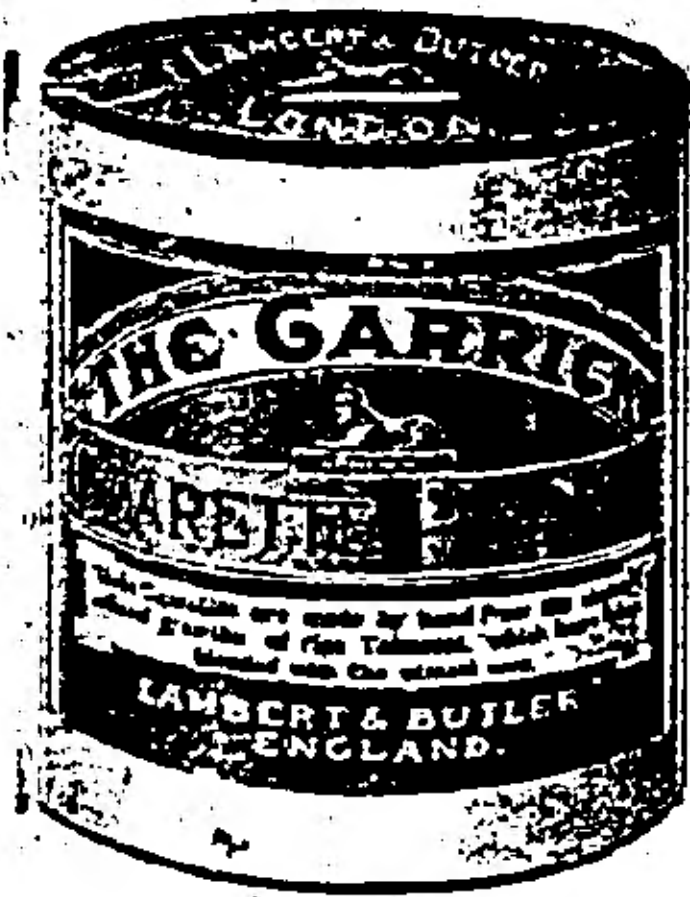
THE "GARRICK"

CIGARETTES.

Packed
Specially
for the
Eastern
Market.



In
air-tight
tins for
50
Cigarettes.



GARRICK CIGARETTES are manufactured from the FINEST MATURED VIRGINIA LEAF, and therefore a delight to the heavy smoker without the slightest fear of any disagreeable after effects.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

POODLE SOCKS.

Dogs' Wool Goods for the Red Cross.

Ladies spinning the wool of long haired dogs and an exhibition of poodle socks, collie gloves, chow jerseys, and Skye terrier waistcoats constitute novel features of the sale of the Home Arts and Industries Association at Claridge's Hotel. "All these things are as fine as they could possibly be," said Mrs. J. A. Le Gros, who is organising a doge wool industry for the Red Cross, "and they wear wonderfully," she added, picking up a doge wool waistcoat which has been worn for three years and still looks in excellent condition.

"All the colours, moreover, are natural," she pointed out; "there is no dye, and all the wool is thoroughly sterilized." There is plenty of doge wool in the country to make no end of things for the Red Cross. Send your doge's combings and brushings, in not less than 4-in. packets, to the British Dogs' Wool Association, at the offices of the Ladies' Kennel Association, in Beak-street W., and in due time you will see them again beautifully spun and woven into all sorts of useful garments for the wounded. On no account must the wool be cut.

This is not the first time that poodle wool has been spun and woven into cloth. Twenty years ago Princess Victoria saved the combings from her own brown poodle, and had them spun into a shawl. Spendingham also spun the first yarn from Borneo wool as the suggestion of King Edward, who clipped the first sample from his dog Alex for the test. Queen Alexandra is taking great interest in the work.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd October, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Room Duddell Street, 2nd Floor.

TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE.

Cylinders 30" 32" 34" 36" Stroke 36"

Two BOILERS (built) about 1911 13' x 10' together with shaft and propeller

Also

Sundry gear such as steam winches, cables and anchors etc. N.B. The above have been salvaged from the s.s. Hongkong and will be conveyed to Hongkong at an early date. There will be no restrictions as to export from Hongkong.

For further particulars and permit to view.—Apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

"ST. ANDREW'S FAIR"
30th November, 1918.

A Ladies' stall will again be arranged in connection with St. Andrew's Fair, and all So. 11th Women willing to assist are invited to attend a meeting to be held at the Hongkong Hotel on TUESDAY, the 15th inst. at 11.30 A.M.

ASAHI BEER.



New Credit to Italy.

Washington, September 22.—The Treasury Department has announced the extension of an additional credit to Italy, making the total credit advanced to Italy \$200,000,000. The total credit to the Allies is \$7,200,000,000.

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

No official letter addressed to Abdan Ahwas or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Colonies in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnanfu and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somal Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 6 oz. in gross weight, and on samples of spirits (except perfume) not exceeding 12 oz. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to 55/6d and 15/4d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Japan (Formosa) and Karabito (Japanese Saghalien).

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Telegraphic information has been received from London that packets of sugar not exceeding one pound in weight may still be sent by parcel post to the United Kingdom and that such packets are admitted to the United Kingdom free of import licence or customs duty.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

The insured letter and insured parcel services to Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

INWARD MAILS.

Straits—Per SUSSEX, 10th Oct.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Japan via Mail—Per HOKUTO MARU, 11th Oct. 8 a.m.

Swatow—Per LIANGCHOW, 11th Oct. 8 a.m.

Straits & Bangkok—Per VAN WAER, 11th Oct. 11 a.m.

Saigon—Per LA MARSE, 11th Oct. 11 a.m.

Amoy—Per CASTLEFIELD, 11th Oct. 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per YUENSANG, 11th Oct. 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 11th October.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa—Per KEELEUNG, 9 a.m.

—Per KAIJO, 11th Oct. 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per KAI FONG, 12th Oct. 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 15th October.

Pall gyne Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Funchi, Canada, U.S. Steer, Cental & South America & Europe via San Francisco.

Per KAWAL, 15th Oct. Reg. at 9.45 a.m. Letter 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 17th October.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUN NING, 17th Oct. Noon.

THURSDAY, 24th October.

Shanghai & N. China Japan & Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central & South America & Europe via San Francisco.

Per KAWAL, 24th Oct. Reg. at 9.45 a.m. Letter 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 24th October.

Shanghai & N. China Japan & Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central & South America & Europe via San Francisco.

Per KAWAL, 24th Oct. Reg. at 9.45 a.m. Letter 10.30 a.m.

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Shanghai & N. China Japan & Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central & South America & Europe via San Francisco.

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Shanghai & N. China Japan & Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central & South America & Europe via San Francisco.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 10th. 12h. 51m.—No returns from Japan and Indo-China. Pressure has decreased moderately at Weihaiwei and Guam; other changes are small. The anticyclone remains over N. China and Japan and a typhoon is indicated to the east of Guam.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.40 inch. Total since January 1st 96.34 inches against an average of 72.29 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, moderate; fine.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

Oct. 12, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Winds	Force	Weather
Vostock	6a	30.15	42	n	6 or		
Nemuro	5a						
Hakodate							
Tokyo							
Nagasaki							
Kagami							
Oshima							
Naha							
Ishijima							
Bonin Is.							
Whitaker	5a	30.05	56	94	n	6 or	
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kiukiang							
Changhai							
Shanghai		30.11	55	98	wnw	1 b	
Gusikoff		30.05	65	73	wn	4 b	
Shan 2		29.92	76	73	wn	4 b	
Amoy		30.04	71	71	ne	2 b	
Swatow		30.01	63	85	ne	1 b	
Taiho	5a	30.05	64	92	e	2 b	
Taihu		29.91	61			50 b	
Fainan		29.91	63			20 b	
Komun		29.92	75			6 b	
Amoy		29.94	73			6 b	
Canton	6a	30.04	67	63	n	1 b	
H'kong		30.01	71	85		0 b	
Gap Rock		29.97				ene	4 c
Macao		29.98	70	94	nw	1 b	
Wuchow	9a						
Peking							
Hankow							
Panien	7a						
Tourane							
C. St. J.		29.86	77	84	ne	20	
Apurri		29.84	75	94	ne	10	
Dagupan		29.83	73	94		00	
Manila		29.80	77	94		00	
Surigao	4.30	29.58			nw	20 m	
Lobuan	6	29.53	73	91	sw	40 m	

C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Oct. 12, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort scale.

State of Weather, in nine sky, cloud, fog, rain, sleet, snow, hail, etc.

6 Direction of surface current, in knots, tenths and hundredths.

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